

## Croatia Hate Crime Report 2020

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2020 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/croatia](https://hatecrime.osce.org/croatia)

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology](https://hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology)

### Summary

Croatia regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR.

Since 2006, Croatia has implemented ODIHR's Law Enforcement Outreach Programme (LEOP) followed by the updated Training Against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme.

In 2021, the government adopted an updated inter-agency "Protocol for Procedure in Cases of Hate Crime", establishing state authorities' responsibilities in addressing hate crime and revised the responsibilities of the dedicated Working Group for monitoring hate crimes. In 2021, the Working Group participated in ODIHR's diagnostic workshop to assess national structures and services for hate crime victim support, resulting in a set of ODIHR recommendations to the relevant state authorities. Data on hate crimes are regularly published by the Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities (OHRRNM).

[Hate crime data collection in Croatia](#)

[Support for hate crime victims in Croatia](#)

[Hate crime capacity building in Croatia](#)

[Croatia's hate crime legislation](#)

### ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR recognizes Croatia's efforts to improve hate crime recording and data collection, and welcomes that the recently updated Protocol for Procedure in Cases of Hate Crime anticipates that data on hate crime disaggregated by bias motivation shall be made public. However, based on the available information, it observes that Croatia's hate crime recording and statistics do not sufficiently distinguish hate crimes from other crimes. In addition, ODIHR observes that Croatia would benefit from the awareness-raising and capacity-building of criminal justice officials about hate crimes.

# Official Data

The data recorded by the police may include criminal offences of incitement to hatred, which fall outside the OSCE definition of hate crime. The reported prosecution figures consist of cases in which an indictment was filed and include cases initiated during the previous years.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2020	87	138	18

## Police data by bias motivation

The police numbers represent the number of recorded offences. One incident can involve more than one offence.

67

### Racist and xenophobic hate crime

The "Unspecified" category includes 15 cases that were classified under the criminal offence of "Public Incitement to Violence and Hatred" (Article 325 of the Criminal Code), one case classified as "Domestic Violence" (Article 179a of the Criminal Code), and one case classified as criminal offence of "Illegal Use of Personal Data" (Article 146 of the Criminal Code).

8

### Anti-LGBTI hate crime

Under this bias motivation, all cases except one were bias based on sexual orientation. The "Unspecified" category includes three cases classified as the criminal offence of "Public Incitement to Violence and Hatred" (Article 325 of the Criminal Code) of which one case was based on gender identity.

6

### Anti-Muslim hate crime

The "Unspecified" category includes one case that was classified under the criminal offence of "Violation of the Freedom to Express National Affiliation" (Article 126 of the Criminal Code).

3

### Anti-Roma hate crime

1

### Anti-Christian hate crime

The "Unspecified" category includes one case that was classified as the criminal offence of "Public Incitement to Violence and Hatred" (Article 325 of the Criminal Code).

1

### Gender-based hate crime

The "Unspecified" category includes one case that was classified as the criminal offence of "Public Incitement to Violence and Hatred" (Article 325 of the Criminal Code).

1

### Other hate crime based on religion or belief

## Police data by type of crime

The police numbers represent the number of recorded offences. One incident can involve more than one offence.



### Damage to property



### Threats/ threatening behaviour



### Unspecified



### Physical assault

This category includes the criminal offence of Violent Behaviour (article 323.a of the Criminal Code).



### Attacks against places of worship



### Theft/ robbery

## National Developments

In 2020, the drafting of the new "Protocol for Procedure in Cases of Hate Crime" (mentioned in last year's Hate Crime Report) continued; the Protocol was finalized by the Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities in 2021 (published in the Official Gazette under No. 43/2021.) The objective of the Protocol is to provide a comprehensive framework for collecting data on hate crimes. To that end, it provides a monitoring definition of hate crime; defines the obligations of individual institutions dealing with hate crimes; determines the responsibilities of the competent authorities involved in detecting, treating and monitoring the results of procedures conducted in hate crime cases; establishes the Working Group for Monitoring Hate Crimes at the Office for Human Rights and the Rights of National Minorities consisting of representatives of bodies in charge of combatting hate crimes, academia, and civil society organizations (CSOs) active in the field of hate crimes (the following five CSOs have participated in the Working Group since June 2021: Serb National Council, Jewish Community of Zagreb, Roma Association in the Republic of Croatia Kali Sara, Zagreb Pride and Center for Peace, Nonviolence and Human Rights Osijek); and defines specific forms for statistical collecting data on hate crime cases.

Furthermore, research on the state authorities' response to hate crimes was conducted under the project „IRIS – Improved response to intolerance through research, strategic advocacy, and training" funded by the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme of the European Union (2014-2020), and carried out by the Croatian Law Centre in partnership with the State Attorney's Office (hereinafter: SAO) of the Republic of Croatia, the Police Academy, and the Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, in cooperation with the Supreme Court and the High Misdemeanour Court of the Republic of Croatia. The objective of the research was to better understand the factors influencing the effective official response to hate crimes through mapping the procedures and actions employed by the police, public prosecutors and the courts in dealing with hate crimes; the report entitled "Hate Crime in Croatia: Empirical Research of Cases from the Period 2013 – 2018" includes recommendations to various state authorities. Under the same project, a separate document entitled "Recommendations for Improving Cooperation between CSOs, Police and Judicial Bodies" was published.

# Incidents reported by civil society

Total 54 incidents



Racist and xenophobic hate crime



Anti-LGBTI hate crime



Anti-Christian hate crime



Anti-Muslim hate crime



Anti-Roma hate crime



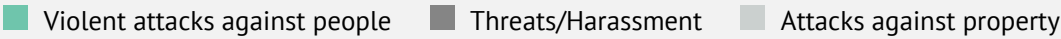
Anti-Semitic hate crime



Disability hate crime

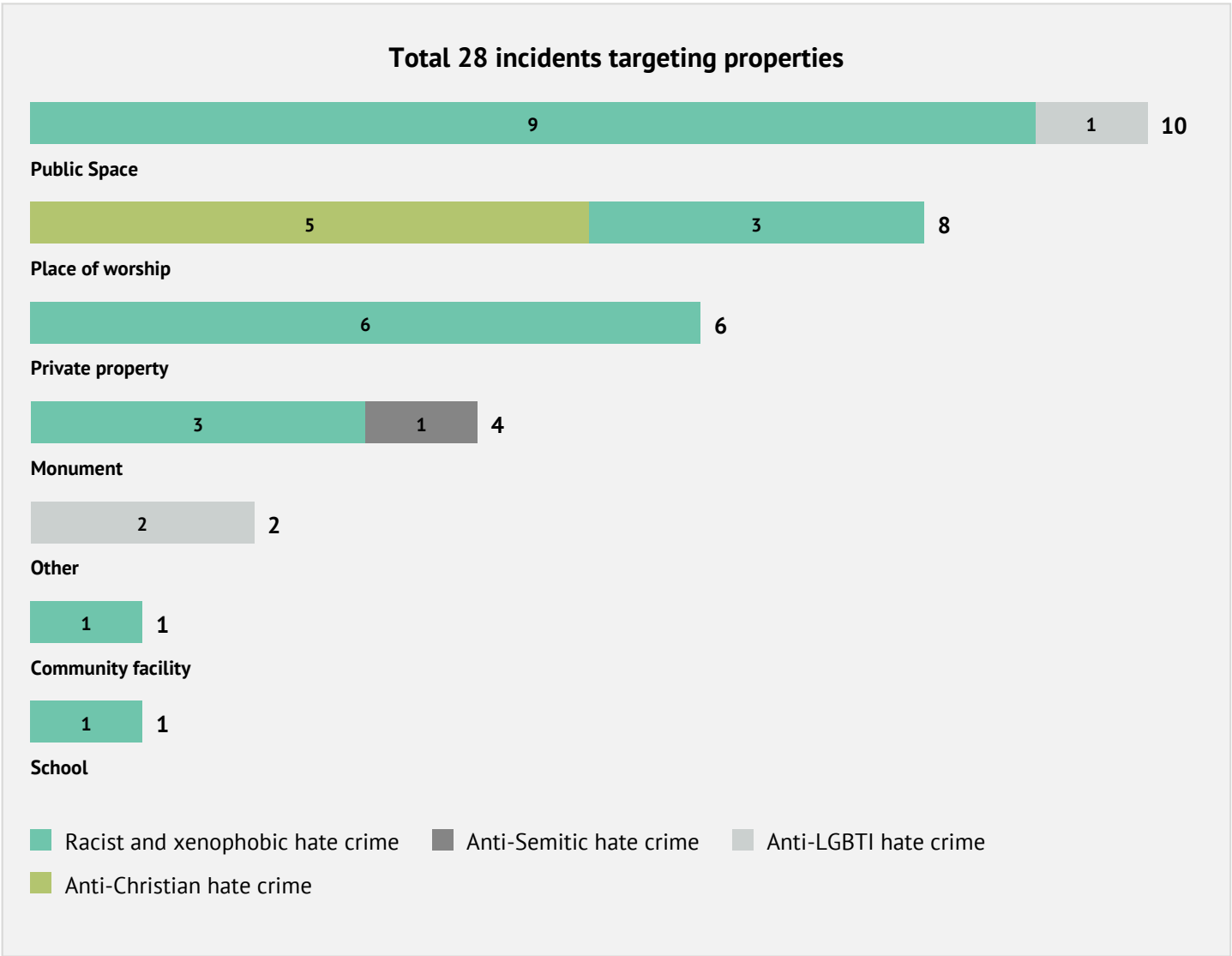


Gender-based hate crime

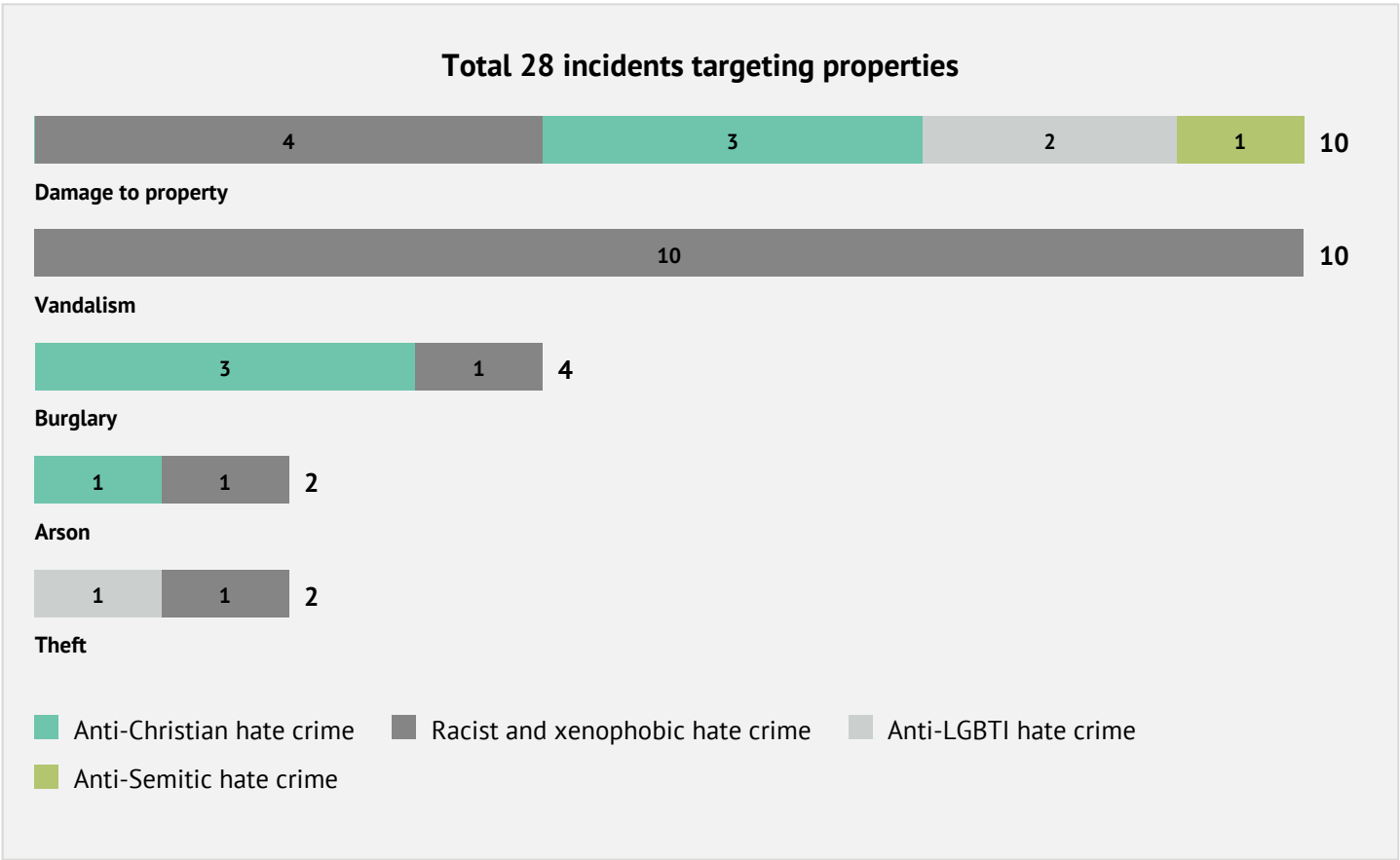


Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

# Targeted properties



# Type of property attack



[View civil society incidents for Croatia, 2020](#)